May 29, 1776. NUMB. 2475.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

DR. *GENERAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the CONTRIBUTORS for the Relief and Employment of the POOR in the City of* Philadelphia, *&c. from* May 8, 1775, *to* May 13, 1776. CR.

TO Caſh paid for Sundries in the Courſe of the Year, *viz.*

	£	s	d
Balance due to the Steward on Settlement of laſt Year's Account,	0	4	11
Proviſions, including ſome heavy Balances due from laſt Year,	2064	9	7½
Fire Wood, Ditto, Ditto,	666	16	0
Raw Materials and Implements for Manufacturing,	463	14	3
Medicine for near three Years paſt,	184	10	4
Steward and Matron's Wages,	115	10	0
Manufacturers Wages, including Spinning done out of the Houſe,	179	14	8
Out Penſions to ſundry ſick indigent Families,	302	19	10
Intereſt on Money borrowed,	24	0	0
Bills of Credit burned and ſunk by the Committee of Aſſembly,	672	8	7
Funeral Charges, including ſuch Poor as died in the Hoſpital and through the City and Suburbs,	40	2	6
Sinking two large Vaults, Bricks, Lime, *&c.* and ſundry Bills for Boards, Scantling, *&c.* for Partitions, Bedſteads, *&c.*	83	13	10
A Horſe for the Uſe of the Inſtitution,	20	0	0
Sundry incidental Diſburſements in Houſe-keeping, as Yeaſt, Butter, Sand, Sweeping Chimnies, *&c. &c.*	167	6	8
Balance remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurer,	29	7	7
	£ 5014	18	9½

BY Caſh received for Sundries in the Courſe of the Year, *viz.*

	£	s	d
Balance that remained in the Hands of the Treaſurer laſt Year,	49	4	11
For Taxes, *viz.*			
Of the City of Philadelphia,			
Balance for 1774, £ 119 19 0			
In Part for 1775, 2201 3 6			
	2321	2	6
Of the Northern Liberties,			
Balance for 1774, 153 1 4			
In Part for 1775, 466 12 11			
	621	14	3
Of Southwark,			
Balance for 1774, 124 10 0			
In Part for 1775, 211 4 0			
	335	14	0
Of Moyamenſing,			
Balance of Dog-tax for 1773, 0 6 2			
In Part of Tax for 1775, 88 7 6			
	88	13	8
Of Paſſyunk,			
Balance for 1774, 3 11 5			
In Part for 1775, 66 10 0			
	70	1	5
For Lots ſold of the old Alms-Houſe Square,	285	0	0
On Account of Ground-rents of Ditto,	106	19	4
Intereſt on Bonds taken for Lots ſold of Ditto,	64	9	2½
The Contribution of Nicholas Waln, Eſq;	50	0	0
Sarah Morris, deceaſed, her Legacy,	25	0	0
For Goods manufactured and ſold,	820	16	8½
For Board of ſundry Perſons,	146	0	5
From the Charity Boxes,	23	12	0
Advanced by John Cummings, Steward,	6	10	4½
	£ 5014	18	9½

WE THE COMMITTEE appointed to examine the Accounts of Joſhua Howell, Eſq; Treaſurer, and of the Steward, and to prepare a general State and Repreſentation of the Accounts and Tranſactions of the Corporation of Contributors for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, for the Year paſt, having duly and carefully examined and compared the ſame, do find, that there is a Balance of Twenty-nine Pounds Seven Shillings and Seven-pence in the Hands of the Treaſurer, and that the Steward hath advanced Six Pounds Ten Shillings and Four-pence Halfpenny, as appears by the preceding general State of the Accounts.—And on Examination of the Books and monthly Reports, ſince the 8th of May, 1775, it appears, that in the Courſe of the Year 147 Men, 178 Women, and 85 Children, were admitted as Poor, moſt of them naked, helpleſs and emaciated with Poverty and Diſeaſe to ſuch a Degree, that ſome have died in a few Days after their Admiſſion, but many others were happily recovered, and then either ſuitably employed or diſcharged; 29 Children were born in the Alms-Houſe, and on a Medium for the whole Year, 125 Men, 181 Women, and 51 Children, 356 Perſons, maintained, clothed and provided for, in the Houſe of Employment and Alms-Houſe, three Fourths of whom were wholly incapable of any Kind of advantageous Labour or Employment in manufacturing, being old, ſick and impotent Perſons, or more helpleſs Children, were entirely burthenſome and expenſive, unleſs it were ſuch as Nurſes, Cooks, Waſhers, and Aſſiſtants in different Ways, and although ſuch may have been uſeful, yet they by no Means promoted the Manufactory; theſe, with a conſiderable Number of Out-penſioners on weekly and temporary Allowances, added much to the expenſive Burthens on the Inſtitution.

It likewiſe appears from the Minutes and Reports, that there hath been manufactured in the Houſe of Employment, in the Courſe of the Year, 832 Yards of coarſe Linen, 310 Yards of Linſey, 189 Pair of Yarn Hoſe, 114 Pair of Shoes, all or moſtly uſed for cloathing the Poor, whether reſident in thoſe Houſes, the Hoſpital, or through the City and Suburbs, 6 Pieces of ſuperfine 4 Serge Coating, containing about 250 Yards, 510 lb. Nails, with about 84 Cwt. Oakum; but the principal Part of our Manufactory hath been in Threads of different Kinds, but moſtly coloured, there having been upwards of 2000 Pounds of that Article finiſhed, which hath prevented us from making ſuch Quantities of Linen, Linſeys, *&c.* as otherwiſe we ſhould have done.

We hope, from the foregoing annual Account and State of the Inſtitution, that the Utility thereof will appear; and notwithſtanding the Support and Relief of ſuch great Numbers, as conſtantly partake of the Benefits of the Poors Funds, muſt conſequently coſt conſiderable Sums, and although many of them may not by Law be entitled thereto, yet when they are in Diſtreſs, ſurely they ought not to be left to ſuffer; and undoubtedly, ſuch Numbers of helpleſs, poor, deſtitute People, ſo comfortably ſupported or caſually relieved, ought, and we hope will, give riſe to the moſt pleaſing Reflections in the benevolent and generous Breaſts of the humane Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, as the Promoters and Supporters of the Houſe of Employment, &c. in this City, which is not only an Aſſylum for the poor, old and emaciated, as an Alms-Houſe, but is likewiſe really and fully an Hoſpital in almoſt every Senſe of the Word, and perhaps more extenſively ſo than any other Inſtitution on this Continent.—For inſtance, it is a Lying-in-Hoſpital, where upwards of 30 poor, deſtitute Women, in a Year (on an Average for ſeveral Years paſt) are carefully delivered, and comfortably provided for in that Extremity;—A compleat Foundling-Hoſpital and Charity-School, where more than 50 helpleſs poor Infants (and many of them really Foundlings, whoſe Lives this Inſtitution undoubtedly hath ſaved) on a Medium the Year through, are provided for and taken Care of, and ſuch as are capable and fit kept at School, till ſuitable Places can be had to bind them to;—An Innoculating (or Small-Pox) Hoſpital, where that charitable Service hath often been performed, and always with Succeſs, and at this time 20 Poor Children are all happily coming through the Diſeaſe under Innoculation, and ſeveral in the natural Way.—In fine, it is latterly made an Hoſpital for Curables and Incurables of all Ages and Sexes, and in every Diſeaſe and Malady, as appears by our daily Admiſſions of ſick People, Increaſe of Numbers, and conſtant Appearance of our ſick Wards;—It is very generally an Inſtitution for clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, healing the ſick, and adminiſtering Comfort and Relief to the diſtreſſed of every Kind, and in different Ways, for its Funds are very frequently charitably extended to Numbers without its Pale, when in Diſtreſs and Neceſſity.

Upon a minute Inſpection of the preſent State of the Houſe of Employment and Alms-Houſe in this City, or rather of the Inſtitution for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and full Conſideration and Hopes of its growing Utility, it ſeems but juſt to obſerve, that under Favour and Protection of Divine Providence, if happily aided by the generous Countenance and Support of a wiſe and virtuous Legiſlature, the Proſpect of its riſing Advantages to the Community is by no Means inconſiderable, which Time, equitable Laws, and prudent Management, will no Doubt render more univerſally conſpicuous, and totally eradicate any ill-founded Prejudices that may have ariſen againſt this generous, benevolent Deſign;—for altho' it is ſupported by Tax, yet all who have, with a candid Diſpoſition, taken the Trouble of acquainting themſelves fully with its Nature and Tendency, do freely and chearfully confeſs, "It is of general Advantage, and highly worthy of Encouragement;" and moſt Gentlemen Strangers and Travellers, who have viſited the Houſes, generally acknowledge it to be an Inſtitution founded in Humanity, worthy the Legiſlature of the Province of Pennſylvania.

WILLIAM COATS,
ANTHONY MORRIS, JUNIOR,
SAMUEL RHOADS, JUNIOR,
ISAAC PARRISH.

House of Employment, May 13, 1776.

THE Managers of the Houſe of Employment and Alms-Houſe, willing as far as in their Power to relieve and alleviate the Diſtreſſes of the numerous Poor of this City and Suburbs, whether in or out of that Inſtitution, having taken into their conſideration the advanced Prices of many of the common Neceſſaries of Life, the general Stagnation of Trade, and the common or cuſtomary employments, whereby moſt of the induſtrious Poor have heretofore earned their Livings;—And that the Wages hitherto given for Spinning, is not now equal to, or ſufficient for the Maintenance of People ſo employed;—Therefore 'tis agreed, that, in future, for what Spinning they put out, they will allow and pay One Shilling per Dozen for Spinning good Flax-Yarn, and ſo in Proportion for Hemp and Tow;—And as 'tis intended to Promote the Benefit of the Poor, and for the Advantage of the Public in general, by giving Employment and good Wages to the induſtrious, and thereby hoping to leſſen the heavier Burthen of wholly maintaining and ſupporting ſuch as otherwiſe might become a public Expence, and as 'tis hereby intended to promote the Manufacture of Thread and coarſe Linens now ſo much wanted, and abſolutely neceſſary, the Managers hope that this advanced Price will promote and encourage Induſtry in every Poor Family, for their own Benefit, and the Eſtabliſhment of thoſe uſeful Manufactures, and therefore, that every one ſo laudably and induſtriouſly inclined, and willing to accept of ſuch good Employ, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their Application to John Cummings, Steward of that Inſtitution.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
Front-ſtreet, Corner of Black Horſe-Alley,

THE TRUE INTEREST OF AMERICA IMPARTIALLY STATED, in certain STRICTURES on a PAMPHLET intitled COMMON SENSE.
BY AN AMERICAN.

"You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of government, and deſirous of Independency. Be aſſured that "theſe are not *Facts*, but *Calumnies*.—Permit us to be as free as "yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem a union with you to be "our *greateſt glory* and our *greateſt happineſs*.—Place us in the "ſame ſituation we were at the cloſe of the laſt war, and our "*former harmony* will be reſtored." CONTINENTAL CONGRESS's *Addreſs to the People of Great-Britain.*

"Obtrectatio et liver prioris æneis accipiuntur." *Tacitus.*
"——Nihil eſt, Antipho,
"Quin mali narrando poſſit depravarier. *Terence.*

LISBON and other low priced Wines, Claret, old *JAMAICA* Spirit, and Coffee,
TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP WILSON,
At his Store, oppoſite the Crooked Billet Alley, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Times of two Servant MEN, who have two Years five Months and upwards each to ſerve; one can work at ſmithing or farming; the other at taylоring or farming. For terms, apply to THOMAS APTY, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *May* 22, 1776. ¶

New-Jerſey, May 23, 1776.
FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 20th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *James Morris*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, with black buſhy hair, talks in the weſt country dialect; had on and took with him a ſtriped linen jacket, with ſleeves, a ſtriped home made ditto, without ſleeves, a cloth coloured ſurtout coat, leather breeches, grey ſtockings, old ſhoes, a new felt hat, two ſhirts, one homeſpun the other white, and a red ſilk handkerchief with yellow ſpots. It is ſuppoſed he took more clothes with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal in this province, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

EDMUND HOLLINGSHEAD. ¶

London-Grove, Fifth-Month 22, 1776.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, about the latter end of the Third-Month laſt, a black MARE, or rather inclined to a dark brown, with a blaze in her face, which extends to one ſide of her noſe more than the other, ſix years old this graſs, about 14 hands, paces and trots, carries low, was low in fleſh and very dull to ride, except with a ſpur, and is ſomewhat inclinable to take the ſtud when rode, but draws pretty kindly; ſhe is ſomewhat cat hammed or crooked hind legs. There is good reaſon to ſuſpect ſhe was ſtolen by a man who hath been known in divers parts by the name of John Dobbins, or Robins, who paſſed for a horſe-jockey, and as it is ſuppoſed that he hath confederates, it is deſired that any who may now have ſaid mare in poſſeſſion, as they regard their credit, may ſpeedily give notice to the owner. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, and giving notice, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall be entitled to Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, or Fifty Shillings for the mare and thief, if proſecuted to conviction.

THOMAS MILHOUS. ¶

Fifth-Month 23, 1776.
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

LAST Night was STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, Six pieces of country made linen, four of flax, one of 10 yards, one of 10½ yards, one of 13 yards, the other of about 9½ yards; two pieces of tow, containing 26½ yards. Said linen has been out a few days to bleach, and the end of each piece is whipped with white coarſe thread, the fringe on the end of one piece is mixed with blue. All ſtorekeepers and others are deſired to take notice, if ſuch linen ſhould be offered for ſale. Any perſon ſecuring the linen, as the owner may have it again, ſhall have Four Dollars, and ſecuring the thief, ſo he may be brought to juſtice, the above reward, paid by

¶ ANTHONY WILLIAMS, *junior.*

Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey, May 24, 1776.
JOHN SHIELDS

HAVING now finiſhed the ſales of his goods, and removed to the country, once more begs all thoſe indebted to him in the provinces of Pennſylvania, Maryland, &c. whoſe accounts are due, to make immediate payment to Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, who only is appointed to give them proper diſcharges; and all thoſe indebted to him in this province, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances with himſelf. He alſo takes this opportunity of begging thoſe who have any demands againſt him to ſend in their accounts, as above, for payment.

N. B. Thoſe who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be put in ſuit in a few weeks. 6*w.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, on the 9th of May inſt. an apprentice lad, named *John Langley*, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has red hair, pretty much freckled, has been ſubject to ſore legs, and a number of ſcars remain; had on when he went away, a lead coloured upper jacket, and a homeſpun claret coloured under ditto, a pair of leather breeches, and pair of homeſpun tow trowſers, homeſpun ſtockings, a pair of thick ſhoes, with ſtrings in them, and a halfworn felt hat. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN SHEPHERD. ¶

AVIGNON, February 22.

LETTERS from Provence and Languedoc inform us, that the officers in thoſe parts have received orders to complete their regiments without delay, and even to raiſe recruits beyond the number fixed by the ordonnance.

Government is come to a reſolution of deepening and enlarging the port of Bologne, in order to render it capable of receiving large veſſels, and to ſerve, in caſe of need, inſtead of the port of Dunkirk.

LONDON.

March 12. Lord Sandwich, during the courſe of Tueſday's debate in the Houſe of Lords, declared, "That the officers in the army were not averſe to the American war."—The Duke of Richmond, at the concluſion of the debate, affirmed it as a fact, "That ſeventeen officers had reſigned or ſold out, ſince the guards received orders to embark for America."—To which of theſe illuſtrious Peers will the public give credit?

It is reported that Lord Howe's going to America is not yet ſettled, and there is great reaſon to believe he will not go. Several obſtacles lie in his way, amongſt which are theſe: That he flattered himſelf he ſhould have had full power to treat with the Americans, by which he would have become the happy means of reconciling the Colonies to the Mother Country, of which he now does not ſee the leaſt proſpect. He finds by the returns made by Admiral Graves, that the fleet in America are not fit for ſervice, and that it will be impoſſible to act with it, without loſs of character, and riſque of every kind of reputation; a riſque much too great for Lord Howe to run, who ſo juſtly ſtands high in the eſtimation of his country as a great ſea officer, of unblemiſhed honour and probity.

The loſs of a ſhip taken by the Provincials is like to make work for the lawyers; the under-writers declaring they are not pirates, and the policy not providing againſt rebels.

It is reported that his Majeſty will go to Portſmouth to take a ſurvey of the fleet before they ſail for America.

March 13. The 8th inſtant came into Milford his Majeſty's ſloop Wolfe, which in a gale of wind, for the preſervation of their lives, was obliged to throw over board all her guns and boats.

Monday the Houſe of Commons, in a committee of ſupply, came to the two following reſolutions, which were yeſterday reported to the Houſe:

Reſolved, That a ſum not exceeding 137,448l. 7s. be granted for the pay and clothing of ſix regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and of ſeveral augmentations to the forces from this commencement to the 24th of December, 1776.

Reſolved, That a ſum not exceeding 845,165l. 14s. 8½, be granted towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other ſervices, incurred between the 9th of March 1775, and 31ſt of January 1776.

A very warm debate commenced on the latter reſolution, which continued till nine o'clock, when the queſtion being put, the houſe divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

It was ſtrongly urged on the part of oppoſition, that the annals of this country did not furniſh another inſtance in which a nominal body of 11,000 men (never amounting at any time within the period mentioned in the reſolution to above 8500 effective men) had coſt the nation ſo much money. The campaign of Bunker's-hill and Lexington were ludicrouſly compared with the glorious campaigns of the immortal John Duke of Marlborough; and the forcing the lines thrown up by a mob in the courſe of a ſummer's night, oppoſed to the victories of Blenheim, Schellenbourgh, the conqueſt of Gibraltar and Minorca, the traverſing the vaſt circuit of the kingdom of Spain by Lord Peterborough, and the renowned impreſſions made by the Duke of Ormond at Vigo and Port St. Mary's. Myſtic river was compared to the Danube; and the operations of a war that pervaded half Europe, and in which a Britiſh army, and foreigners in Britiſh pay, amounting to 70,000 men, had rendered the power and glory of the Britiſh arms immortal, was balanced againſt thoſe carried on within a circuit of little more extent than what is taken up by the ſcite of this metropoliſ. The expence of the former was ſhewn to amount to a ſum of not more than two millions, while the other, including the expences of the fleet, coſt nearly three millions, the very extraordinaries and ordinance ſervice alone amounting to one million three hundred thouſand pounds.

Several compariſons were drawn likewiſe between the victories of Pitt, and the noble Lord who now directs the affairs of this country. And it was aſſerted, in the courſe of this debate, that the campaign which ſecured the whole continent of America to Great Britain, though the force conſiſted of nearly 40,000 land forces, fell conſiderably ſhort, in point of expence, of maintaining 8000 wretched men, ſtarved, diſgraced, and cooped up within the town of Boſton.

Adminiſtration had little to oppoſe to theſe facts, further than the wonders which were meant to be enacted in the courſe of the enſuing campaign. They pleaded deceit on the part of America, and contended, that nothing but the moſt baſe and infidious deſigns of our rebellious ſubjects in that country could have poſſibly prevented us from carrying our ſchemes into execution.

The principal ſpeakers on the part of adminiſtration were, Lords North, Barrington, and Germaine, Mr. Cornwall, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Stanley. On that of oppoſition, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hartley, and Governor Johnſtone.

March 14, On Monday were preſented to the Lower Aſſembly, purſuant to their order, copies of the following requiſitions made by Generals Gage and Howe, from America:

Copy of Lieutenant-General Gage's requiſition, for 21,500l. dated Feb. 7, 1775, Ditto for 20,000l. dated April 17, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated May 23, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated June 1, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated July 22, 1775, Ditto for 40,000l. dated Auguſt 7, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Sept. 30, 1775.

Copy of Major-Gen. Howe's requiſition, for 100,000l. dated Nov. 1, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated January 1, 1776.

Advices from France ſay, "That large bodies of French troops are ordered down to the ſea coaſt of that kingdom on the Mediterranean," which occaſions variety of ſpeculations.

However the Miniſtry may attempt to conceal it, there is certainly a treaty totally inimical to the honour and intereſt of England, now carrying on between the courts of Verſailles and Madrid; in conſequence of which, the French and Spaniſh navies are increaſing at their different ports, and manning with the utmoſt expedition; their land forces are likewiſe conſiderably augmented, and have orders for embarkation early in May.—Mr. St. Paul, our charge des affaires at Paris, came over the latter end of laſt week with this alarming intelligence for adminiſtration.

The French force will conſiſt of eleven ſail of line-of battle ſhips, and four frigates, with three bomb veſſels, and ſeveral tenders, which will be commanded by Monſ. D'Ache, who hoiſts his flag in the Languedoc, a fine ſhip of eighty guns; an army under the command of Monſ. de Marbeuf is likewiſe to be ready at the ſame time, which is fixed for the 3d of April.

The Spaniſh fleet are to rendezvous at Carthagena the 20th of March, and will conſiſt of 14 ſail of the line, 10 frigates, and ſeveral bomb veſſels and fire ſhips; the grand army is to be compoſed of Spaniſh, French, Neapolitan and Parma troops, which will make altogether a body of 40,000 men. This formidable armament will be equal to any enterprize that may be thought moſt conducive to the intereſts of the family compact; but its oſtenſible deſtination is Algiers.

March 16. A meſſenger arrived yeſterday morning at St. James's from France brought advice that a ſquadron of men of war and frigates are ſailed from Breſt, with a fair wind, for the Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday a court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made that an humble addreſs and petition might be drawn up, and preſented to his Majeſty, relative to the war in America, to beſeech his Majeſty that a ſpecification of the terms which his Majeſty, with the two houſes of Parliament, means to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of his armament. This motion was agreed to without a debate; a petition was read and approved of unanimouſly; and the ſheriffs were ordered to go to St. James's this day, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to permit the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. to wait on him with the ſaid addreſs and petition, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to order Friday next, two o'clock.

It was agreed in Monday's debate, that government would, in the courſe of two months, want 130,000 tons of tranſports: ſuppoſe them on an average of 280 tons each, this is near 500 ſail, which is certainly more than can be procured in that time. This confirms the opinion very generally embraced among military perſons, that the German troops will not at all be in America before the end of Auguſt.

This day arrived a mail from Flanders, by which a confirmation is received from the Hague, dated March 3, that the States General have juſt granted their permiſſion to the three Scotch regiments which are in their pay to go over to England, and ſerve there as long as there may be occaſion for them, on condition that they ſhall not be ſent out of the three kingdoms.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *Thurſday, March* 14.

The Duke of Grafton having apprized the houſe of his intention to introduce a motion, the Lords yeſterday attended in conſequence of ſummonſes iſſued for the purpoſe. The order of the day being read, the Duke of Grafton firſt intreated the permiſſion of the houſe to recapitulate the part he had taken in the cabinet relative to the repeal of the tea act. Since the laſt debate he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the minutes of the cabinet debates which paſſed on that ſubject, and from them he defied any Lord to controvert the fact, or to ſay that, after repeated ſtruggles to obtain a repeal of the tea act, his Grace had not been overpowered by the weight of numbers.—Having advanced this poſition as a neceſſary exculpation of himſelf, he then proceeded to deduce, from the preſent unhappy ſituation of this country, the abſolute neceſſity there was for the adoption of ſome expedient which might ſtay the ſword of ſlaughter, reſtore the commerce, and re-eſtabliſh the peace of an empire, rent aſunder by the conflicts of civil diſcord. He ſuggeſted, that a motion, calculated to ſuch a purpoſe, could never be propoſed at ſo opportune a ſeaſon as the preſent, when, added to the other dangers which environed us, France and Spain were watchful only of the critical moment for attack. That they would aſſiſt the Americans was more than probable; that they would take advantage of the contention was certain. He declared, that to his certain knowledge two French gentlemen of condition had, ſome little time ſince, landed in America, had viſited General Waſhington at the provincial camp, and from him they had repaired to the Congreſs, a Committee of whom had been nominated to treat with thoſe foreigners. The ſubject of their negociation his Grace left to the conjectures of his illuſtrious auditors.——His Grace then ſtated the motion he meant to propoſe to the Houſe, which was ſubſtantially as follows: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, imploring him, out of a tender concern for the lives of his people, and to ſtop the farther effuſion of blood, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his Royal proclamation, to empower the commander in chief of his forces in America, or the commiſſioners or commiſſioner (if any ſuch ſhould be ſent) to receive, within a reaſonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition preſented in behalf of the colonies, ſtating their juſt rights and grievances, and to aſſure them, that ſuch petition ſhall be conſidered and anſwered."

Lord Shelburne ſeconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only meaſures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His Lordſhip obſerved, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom was ſubverted, and every act of cruel uſurpation exerciſed. He thought this motion ſo highly prejudicial to Great-Britain, that he moved the previous queſtion, whether this queſtion be now put; wiſhing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an abſolute negative, becauſe he was not willing that a motion ſhould go forth, as if the Miniſtry were abſolutely averſe to all terms of accommodation: But he thought the meaning of the motion fully anſwered in the laſt clauſe of the act of Parliament appointing Commiſſioners to receive the ſubmiſſion of any of the colonies, whenever they ſhould be diſpoſed to return to due obedience to the mother country.

The Duke of Mancheſter roſe next, and ſtrongly ſupported the motion. He complained of our inability to carry on the war, from the heavy expences already incurred. He ſaid the ſums voted by the Commons this ſeſſion amounted to ſix millions, and probably the whole expence, if fairly ſtated, would appear to be ten millions. He took the liberty to contradict, from information he had received, what had been aſſerted in a former debate, concerning the alacrity of the ſeamen to enter into the ſervice: He ſaid that the ſhips already fitted out had been manned by borrowing men from the guardſhips, which were not properly manned ſo as to be ready to defend us againſt a foreign enemy. He mentioned large armaments fitted out by France and Spain, to unite and rendezvous at Carthagena, the pretended object being a war with the Algerines, but the real one, he believed, was Portugal, in which caſe we muſt be involved in a war.

Lord Shelburne made a very long ſpeech on the whole American ſubject, and on the impropriety and danger of granting a ſeparate military eſtabliſhment to Ireland.

Lord Lyttleton followed Lord Hillſborough's line of argument, and was vehement againſt all motions of treating with rebels; he alſo expatiated on the danger of letting the Americans alone another year without exerting our full power againſt them.

The Biſhop of Peterborough adviſed reconciliation; declared, on his conſcience, that he did not think the Americans even now aimed at independency; the ſource of all their diſcontent was the ſtamp act; he would not enter into a diſcuſſion how far the ſupreme legiſlative authority of the Parliament of England extended, but he could never be brought to think that power and right were ſynonymous terms. All governments were founded, in a great meaſure, on public opinion; and when once the bulk of the people conceived that their rights were invaded, it became the wiſdom of government to recover the public opinion of its conduct, by applying a remedy to the oppreſſion complained of.

Lord Gower followed the Biſhop, but in favour of adminiſtration; his Lordſhip read a letter ſent from a cabinet miniſter to the governor of a refractory colony in 1761, proving, by the effect that letter produced, that it was probable coercive meaſures were more likely to bring about a proper termination of the quarrel, than any ſyſtem founded on falſe lenity.

Lord Camden roſe next, and entered into a legal diſcuſſion of the capture act, denying the power of the crown to delegate unlimited, diſcretional power to any one commiſſioner or more to pardon a whole body of people. His Lordſhip begged to know the meaning and extent of the words "well diſpoſed" in the laſt clauſe of that act, and laughed at the terms accommodation and conciliation as uſed by the Lords in office, declaring that Shakeſpeare's Bardolph treated the word accommodation as ſignificantly as it appeared to be treated now. His Lordſhip drew a pathetic picture of the probable fatal conſequences if commiſſioners were ſent out to treat with America, or any part of it, under the preſent act of parliament, lamenting the fate of that commander in chief who would venture to act under it, as it would certainly be at the hazard of his neck.

The debate continued till half after 10 o'clock, when there appeared for the motion, Contents 28, Proxies 3,--31. Non Contents 71, Proxies 20,—91.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 18.

Twelve hundred men from this colony are ordered for North-Carolina, to reinforce the troops collected at Cape-Fear to oppoſe General Clinton. It is not certain what number of miniſterial troops are arrived; report ſays 5000.

We have within our Capes the Fowey man of war of 24 guns, the Nautilus of 16 guns, and the Otter of 10 guns.

IN CONVENTION.

PRESENT One Hundred and Twelve MEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1776.

FORASMUCH as all the endeavours of the United Colonies, by the moſt decent repreſentations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to reſtore peace and ſecurity to America under the Britiſh government, and a re-union with that people upon juſt and liberal terms, inſtead of a redreſs of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive adminiſtration, increaſed inſult, oppreſſion, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total deſtruction. By a late act, all theſe colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the Britiſh Crown, our properties ſubjected to confiſcation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppreſſion of Americans declared legal and juſt. Fleets and armies are raiſed, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to aſſiſt theſe deſtructive purpoſes: The King's repreſentative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our ſafety, but, having retired on board an armed ſhip, is carrying on a piratical and ſavage war againſt us, tempting our ſlaves, by every artifice, to reſort to him, and, training and employing them againſt their maſters. In this ſtate of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject ſubmiſſion to the will of thoſe over-bearing tyrants, or a total ſeparation from the crown and government of Great-Britain, uniting and exerting the ſtrength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore, appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the ſincerity of former declarations, expreſſing our deſire to preſerve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of ſelf-preſervation,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Delegates appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs be inſtructed to propoſe to that reſpectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent ſtates, abſolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great-Britain; and that they give the aſſent of this colony to ſuch declaration, and to whatever meaſures may be thought proper and neceſſary by the Congreſs for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at ſuch time, and in the manner, as to them ſhall ſeem beſt: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the reſpective colonial legiſlatures.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a committee be appointed to prepare a DECLARATION of RIGHTS, and ſuch a plan of government as will be moſt likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and ſecure ſubſtantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, *Preſident.*
JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clerk of the Convention.*

EXTRACTS *from the Proceedings of the* CONVENTION *of* Maryland, *held at the City of* Annapolis, *May* 15, 1776.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that the peace and good order of this province ſhould be maintained as much as poſſible, and it appearing to this Convention that ſundry officers appointed for that purpoſe have refuſed to take upon them the reſpective truſts to which they have been appointed, alledging ſcruples to take the uſual oaths to government, during the unhappy differences with Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That the ſaid oaths be diſpenſed with during the ſaid differences, and that the perſons already appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, do qualify themſelves for their truſts, by taking the reſpective oaths of office to which they are or may be appointed. And all perſons concerned, either in adminiſtering, or taking the ſaid oaths of office, independent of the ſaid oaths to the government, may reſt aſſured, that proper care ſhall be taken, upon the ſettlement of thoſe differences (an event we moſt ardently wiſh for) to indemnify them againſt any penalties, directed by any laws to be inflicted on perſons acting as aforeſaid, without having firſt taken the ſaid oaths.

May 21. On reading, a second time, and considering the resolution of Congress, of the 15th day of this inst. transmitted to this Convention by the Deputies attending for this province in Congress, by express,

Resolved unanimously, That the people of this province have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that this Convention hath ample power to draw the whole force of this province into action against the armed force that is, or may be employed to carry into execution the several unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British parliament, for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of those taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of the United Colonies.

Resolved unanimously, That this province has hitherto exerted itself, and will, upon all occasions, continue to exert itself with chearfulness and alacrity in the common cause, agreeable to the faith pledged in the union of the Colonies; and if it shall appear to this province necessary to enter into farther compact with the other Colonies, for the preservation of the constitutional rights of America, this province will enter into such farther engagements for that purpose.

Resolved unanimously, That this Convention, by a resolution of the 15th day of this instant, hath made sufficient provision to prevent a necessity for any person within this province now taking the oaths for the support of government under the crown of Great-Britain; and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it is not necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be now totally suppressed in this province, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people.

Resolved, That the Honourable Matthew Tilghman, Esq; and Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Alexander, Samuel Chase, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Esquires, Deputies, now re-elected, by ballot, to represent this province in Congress, be, and they, or any three or more of them, are empowered to represent this province in Congress, until the end of the next session of Convention, as fully as they might, until the end of this session of Convention, have done the same under their former appointment.

Resolved unanimously, That as this Convention is firmly persuaded that a re-union with Great-Britain, on constitutional principles, would most effectually secure the rights and liberties, and increase the strength, and promote the happiness of the whole empire, objects which this province hath ever had in view, the said Deputies are bound and directed to govern themselves by the instructions given to them by this Convention in its session of December last, in the same manner as if the said instructions were particularly repeated.

Extract from the Proceedings,
G. DUVAL, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

By Express arrived here on Thursday Evening last from Boston, we have the following important Intelligence, viz.

That the Continental armed schooner the Franklin, commanded by Capt. Mugford, on the 17th instant, took and carried into Boston a ship from England, about 300 tons burthen, mounting six carriage guns. She left England the 4th of April in company with nine sail of transports, under convoy of a frigate, bound to Boston. The following is an invoice of her cargo, as delivered from the office of ordnance.

Laden on board the HOPE, Mr. John Williams, Contractor, and Alexander Lunsdale, Master, the undermentioned particulars, to be transported to Boston, in North-America, (the danger of the seas only excepted) and there delivered to the Commissary of the artillery, or to such persons as the officer commanding the Royal artillery shall appoint to receive them. In further part of Col. Cleveland's demand, ordered by the board the 26th of July last.

1000 carabines, with bayonets and steel ram rods; 1000 carabine cartouch boxes; 1000 slings. Spare travelling carriages, 24 pair heavy, and 12 pair light, with traversing handspikes for ditto. Hand saws, 84 in a case. Sand bags, 5000 bushel, and 5000 half bushel bags. Mantilets of cured hides, 100 in 20 cases. Broad-axes, 144. Hand hammers, 60. Grindstones with troughs, 15. Falling-axes, 300. Hand-hatchets, 500. Hand-bills, 500. Wheel-barrows, 268. Hand-barrows, 150. Spades, 1000; ditching ditto, 250; shovels, 750 shod, and 250 iron. Coils of rope, 1 of 4½ inch, 1 of 3 inch, 1 of 2½ inch, and 2 of 2 inch, tarred rope; 1 of 3¼ inch, 1 of 2 inch, 2 of ½ inch, white rope.

Carpenters touls, in setts.

Hand-saws whet and set, 6; tennon ditto, 6; turning ditto, 6; broad-axes, helv'd, 6; adzes, helv'd, 6; pin mauls, 6; hammers, 6 claw and 6 rivetting ditto. Chissels, broad helv'd, 6; scribing ditto, 6; heading ditto, 12; pareing ditto, 6; forming ditto, 36; mortising ditto, 24; large ditto, 11. Gouges, 36 formers, 6 picking ditto, 12 trunnion ditto. Pieces or pads, stock and springs, 6, bits for ditto, 72; draw-borers, helv'd, 24; Pincers, 6 pair; engineers augers, 8 to a sett, 6; iron squares, 6; brass chalk line rolls, 6; chalk lines, 12 knots; iron compasses, 6 pair; shafts for engineers augers, 12; two feet rules, 6; black lead pencils, 6 dozen; 6 dozen ditto for tennon saws; gimblets sorted, 124, large spike ditto, 12; glue, 12 pounds; copper glue-pots, 6; fish-skins, 6; mallets, 6; bettys or small iron crows, 6. Planes, long, with irons fixed, 6; 6 fore-planes, 12 smoothing ditto; half-inch grove, one and a half skew rabbit, one inch square ditto, half inch ditto, three quarter inch beed, five-eight ditto, one and a quarter ogee, one inch, three quarters, one half ditto, one inch quarter-round, three quarter inch, five-eights ditto, one and half inch philisters, plows with 6 iron, 6 of each, contained in 6 chests. Hamber lines, 50. Eleven barrels spikes, from 5 to 8 and half inches. Nails, 24d. 385,000. Pick-axes, with helves, 500. Sledge-hammers, with helves, 25; augers, with shafts, 75; 1500 copper-hooped barrels of gunpowder, equal to 75 tons.

STILLINGFLEET DUMFORD.

Office of Ordnance, Nov. 4, 1775.

Last Saturday week the brave Captain Mugford, commander of the armed schooner Franklin, after seeing his prize safe into Boston harbour, was going out again, but the tide making against him, he came to an anchor off Pudding Gut Point; the next morning by day break the centry saw 13 boats from the men of war making for them, they got ready to receive them before they could board the schooner; she sunk five of the boats, the remainder attempting to board, they cut several of the crews hands off as they laid them over the gunwale. The brave Capt. Mugford making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlass, he received a wound in the breast, on which he called his Lieutenant, and said "I am a dead man, don't give up the vessel, you will be able to beat them, if not, cut the cable, and run her on shore," he expired in a few minutes; the Lieutenant then run her on shore, and the boats made off; the men that were taken up from the boats that sunk say they lost 70 men. The schooner had but one man killed besides the Captain.

A letter from Boston, dated last Monday, says, Captain Mugford severed the man's head from his body at one blow who wounded him, and that 100 men at least were drowned and killed in the boats; and that the schooner's crew consisted of no more than 30 men.

The Cockswain of a barge belonging to one of his Majesty's ships now at Nantasket road, we hear came to town yesterday from that place, and reports, that he with the crew were sent on shore for milk, but rather than return on board the ship delivered themselves up to the people of Boston, were they were kindly received.

The Cerberus frigate watered at Block-Island on Sunday the 12th instant, and chased some fishing boats into Newport this day week.

The brig that was consort with the Cerberus is said to be sailed for Halifax, with three prizes; some of them said to be from France.

Two of the Continental Fleet sailed from Newport last week, in order to cruize in Boston Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

To the Honourable the CONGRESS of the United Colonies of North-America.

The MEMORIAL of the COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT they have beheld with great affliction the Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania WITHDRAW from its union with the Congress (in consequence of their instructions to their Delegates) upon the Resolve of the Congress of the 15th instant, for suppressing all authority derived from the crown of Great Britain in the United Colonies.

That they consider the safety, liberty and future welfare of this colony as inseparably connected with its union with the other colonies.

That they have always esteemed their chief happiness to consist in the faithful execution of such of the Resolves of the Congress as tended to maintain said union.

That in consequence of the DEFECTION of the Delegates appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, from a union with the other colonies, they apprehended an appeal was made to the people.

That in compliance with the request of a large majority of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, they have issued letters (by virtue of a power given to them in a Provincial Convention held in Philadelphia in January 1775) for calling a conference of the Committees of the counties, in order to collect the sense of the inhabitants upon the aforesaid Resolve of Congress, and if possible to bring about a reunion of the province with the other colonies, by calling a Provincial Convention, with a view to form a government for that purpose.

That they have heard with great surprise, that the Assembly of this province are about to present a Memorial to your Honorable Body, in consequence of a Remonstrance delivered to them from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in which it is said they have requested an explanation of your Resolve of the 15th instant.

That the Remonstrance on which this Memorial is founded strikes directly at the union of the colonies, by praying for the continuance of a government in this province which is supported in its executive parts entirely by a Governor and officers who hold all their power under the authority of the King of Britain.

That the said Remonstrance has been obtained by indefatigable industry and unfair representations, and is signed chiefly by men who hold offices under the crown, or by people connected with them, or by those who have uniformly opposed every measure adopted by the Congress (petitions to the King only excepted) or by those who have published testimonies manifestly injurious to many of those steps that have been taken in this province in support of the union of the colonies.

That the Committee are determined to comply with the Resolve of the Congress of the 15th instant, in the manner before mentioned, and they declare that the present Assembly of the province was not chosen, and is not invested, with powers to carry the said Resolve into execution.

That the unwillingness of the House to appeal to the voice of the people, and the pains they have taken to prevail upon the Congress to interfere in our "domestic police," betrays a fear that in refusing to comply with the Resolve of the Congress, they will act contrary to the inclinations of a majority of their constituents.

That a majority of the present Assembly do not possess the confidence of the people. That it does not contain a full and equal representation of the province; that it is composed of men who hold offices under the crown of Britain; that they have deputed the power which was deputed *solely* to them, to persons who had not the sanction of the voice of the people for legislative purposes; and that we have reason to believe that they have been dragged into a compliance with most of the Resolutions of the Congress from a fear of a Provincial Convention.

From a government formed by men marked with such inconsistencies, prejudices and arbitrary views, we have as much to fear as from the unlimited exertions of that power which has declared itself possessed of a right to tax us without our consent, and to bind us in all cases whatsoever.

The Committee have too much confidence in the wisdom of your Body, to believe (when informed of the true situation of the province) that you meant to include the Assembly thereof in your recommendations to "Assemblies" to form new governments. The origin and present tenure of your power can never suffer you to forget that it was by making names yield to things, and *forms* to substantial justice, that you acquired the confidence of America, and the admiration of the world.

They beg that the Congress would not be deceived by misrepresentations. They declare solemnly that they have no design or wish to alter those parts of the charter or laws of the province which secure to every man the enjoyment of his property, liberty, and the sacred rights of conscience. They wish only to see alterations made in such of them as relate to representation in the province, and such as render the consent of the King and his Governor necessary to give efficacy and execution to our laws, and these they conceive to be no less necessary to the "safety and happiness of our colony in particular," than "to America in general."

The situation of our province, it is true, requires vigour and harmony in the direction of both civil and military affairs, but these can never be obtained when a people no longer confide in their rulers. The Committee fear no calamities from a disunion throughout the province, but thus publicly charge the feebleness of all our Counsels to our union with men of narrow and interested views. The strength of a country, in the time of war, consists in the number of its fighting men. The Constituents of this Committee, who are composed chiefly of men of this class, have declared that they will support the union of this province with the other colonies at "every hazard;" and they have the pleasure of informing you that similar determinations prevail in most of the battalions of the province.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Chairman.

Committee Chamber, May 24, 1776.

A letter from Providence, dated the 21st inst. mentions, among other articles on board the transport lately taken by Captain Mugford, a large quantity of breast-plates, said to be bullet-proof; about 3001. sterl. worth of dry goods, and a quantity of provisions.

The public is cautioned to beware of counterfeit Six Dollar Bills of Maryland, as several are now passing among us. They are dated the first of March, 1770, and are badly engraved, whereas the true bills are neatly done with printing types, and the letters stand regular; they may readily be detected after this notice.

IN COMMITTEE, *Bucks County, May* 22, 1776.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of those townships in this county, who have not already elected persons to take up the arms of non-associators, agreeable to a late resolve of the Assembly of this province, be requested to meet on Saturday, the 8th of June next, and choose three persons for that purpose; and that the members of this board who inhabit in such townships, will advertise this resolve at some of the most public places in their townships, with the hour and place of meeting; and it is recommended that the persons who shall be so chosen, together with those chosen already, join in districts, to execute the said resolve of Assembly in the following order, viz. Bristol, Falls, Middletown.--Newtown, Lower-Makefield, Upper-Makefield.—Milford, Haycock, Richland.—Bensalem, Southampton, Northampton.—Wright's-town, Buckingham, Solesbury.—New-Britain, Rockhill, Hilltown.—Warminster, Warwick, Warrington.—Plumsted, Bedminster, Tinhicum.—Springfield, Nockamixon, Durham.

By Order of Committee,
JOSEPH HART, *Chairman*.

The different Companies belonging to the middle Battalion in the County of Bucks, who have not chosen a Committee of Privates, are requested to choose three persons (to continue until the time that Court Associators are to be chosen) to join the several Committees from the other companies, for the purpose of collecting the sense of the Associators concerning our present critical situation; and in general to consider of, and recommend every thing that may be for the well-being of the Associators.

*** It is expected that the other Battalions will also choose Committees, that a correspondence may be opened, and that unanimity may attend our proceedings.

Getting ready for the Press, and will be published as soon as possible,

The FRIENDLY MONITOR.

CONTAINING,

Fifst, A timely warning piece to all those who hold places or dependencies under either the Crown or the Proprietaries; shewing the indelicacy, indecency, and probable danger to themselves in their endeavouring to raise parties.

Secondly, The true interest of Pennsylvania considered and impartially stated, shewing likewise, that the Proprietary's interest ever was, and ever will be dangerous, and in the end destructive to the province; with outlines of a plan for totally abolishing it, so as to do justice to the Proprietaries, quiet the minds of the people, and promote harmony through the province.

Thirdly, Shewing that according to the present charter every man's land and property is forfeited, and that unless a new charter be formed, on the authority and united consent of the people, in order to ratify and confirm the rights and privileges contained in the present one, that no man is secure in any thing he possesses.

Fourthly, Shewing the danger and treasonable folly contained in a paper called the remonstrance, now circulating for the purpose of having it signed; and of another paper signed W. HAMILTON, which contains expressions and sentiments so daringly opposite to the rights and liberties of the people, that were they adopted would hold up this province as rebelling against the union of the Colonies, and thereby lay the foundation of its destruction.

With such other remarks as the state of times and things shall make necessary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian-Queen Tavern, on Friday, the 31st Instant, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

To be sold by public vendue, on Friday next, at the late dwelling-house of Simon Sherlock, deceased, in the District of Southwark,

A LARGE quantity of ship timber; also two horses, two cows, and sundry houshold furniture. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; where attendance will be given by ROBERT WHITE, ROBERT KNOX, and JAMES SHERLOCK, Executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make speedy payment, and those that have any demands against it are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to said Executors. *Philadelphia, May* 25, 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of RICHARD ROBINSON, late of this City, deceased, are requested to bring in their Accounts, properly proven, to the Subscriber, who is now paying off said Demands.

4 *w*. JOSEPH SWIFT.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM RAY (who kept Store in East-Pennsborough, on Susquehanna, and failed about the Year 1750) are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to the Subscribers, they having a small Sum to divide amongst them. § JEREMIAH WARDER, and SONS.

To be SOLD out of the Province,

A LIKELY strong and healthy NEGROE MAN, about 30 Years of Age. He is a compleat Farmer, and well understands Ditching in high as well as low Lands. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE BOY, 14 Years of Age. Enquire of AARON LEAMING, at Cape-May. ¶

WAS LOST, on the 28th of May instant, on the road leading from Marshall's mill to the city of Philadelphia, or in the city, a black Leather Pocket-Book, with a brass spring clasp, containing about Six Pounds Continental currency, Three Pounds Ten Shillings Pennsylvania, and Two Dollars Maryland money; also a Receipt from the Continental Treasurer, for 8000 Dollars Continental currency, and sundry other papers. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall receive Forty Shillings reward. §

A LIGHT-TRAVELLING POST-CHARIOT, for a single Person, with a Pair of Harness, will be sold on Saturday, the first of June, at the Coffee-House, unless sold at private Sale before that Time. Enquire of the Printers for the Owner.

To the Honourable the Representatives *of the* Freemen *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *in* General Assembly *met*, The Address of the Committee of Inspection for the County of Philadelphia.

WE esteem ourselves, in no small degree, happy, that we have the satisfaction, in this very critical conjuncture, of expressing our sentiments to the constitutional representative body of this province.

With the deepest concern we have lately observed, that the ground, on which our opposition to the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the British Ministry was first made, is so totally changed—Instead of our joining hand and heart in forwarding a reconciliation with our parent state, on constitutional principles, which is the object we ought ever to have kept in view, as the only termination of our disputes which can possibly give us happiness and security, a system has been adopted by some persons in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, which tends immediately to the subversion of our constitution.

When we recollect the declaration of Congress, that they "mean not to destroy the union which has so long "happily subsisted, and which they sincerely wish to be "restored;" when we think of the known instructions given to the Delegates of several provinces, as well as to those of our own, we are alarmed at the prospect of a disunion, which must attend the prosecution of a scheme, that will, in the end, not only set province against province, but (more dreadful to think) foment civil discords in each.—

Should our inveterate enemies be so lost to all sense of justice and humanity, as to persist in their infernal plan of despotism; should they drive us by their violence to that *last* shift, a declaration of independence, every one will then be convinced of the necessity of such a measure, and we shall be as one man, so united and strengthened by the conviction, as to bid defiance to all their attempts.

The inhabitants of this county, "in their own native land, in defence of the freedom which is their birthright, and which they have ever enjoyed, until the late violation of it, for the protection of their property, acquired solely by the industry of their forefathers and themselves, against violence actually offered, first took up arms, and mean not to lay them down, until hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed."

They have, with the greatest alacrity, given a considerable part of their time to qualify themselves in military matters, and are well assured they will be behind none, in their endeavours to put an end to the oppression of their country; but it was, at the same time, with a determined resolution to support and defend their constitution against all oppressions and innovations whatsoever.

These we know to be the sentiments of the people under whose authority we act, as well as our own; and, as such, we should be highly wanting in duty to ourselves and our constituents, were we to neglect laying them before you.

We are not insensible of the difficulties which attend your situation; but trust you will proceed, in the weighty affairs now under your consideration, with unanimity and firmness, still looking forward to a happy, permanent termination of our calamities, in constitutional reconciliation with our ancient friends. To forget injuries, and to forgive those who have offended, is as conducive to happiness as conformable to the rules of virtue; and we make no doubt, the most salutary events must result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

What we have to offer and advise is, that you will most religiously adhere to the instructions given to our Delegates in Congress. We consider them our greatest security. And we farther most seriously intreat that you will, to the utmost of your power, oppose the changing or altering, in any the least part, our invaluable constitution, under which we have experienced every happiness, and in support of which there is nothing just or reasonable which we would not willingly undertake. Signed by order of the Committee.

W. HAMILTON, Chairman.

Philadelphia County Committee, May 18, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Frederick-town, in the province of Maryland, an English servant man, named James Corlina King, *about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair of a yellow colour, he is acquainted with great part of America, is an artful fellow, and as he is a scholar may probably forge a pass; had on and took with him the following articles, viz. A fashionable hat, a brown broadcloth coat, and breeches of the same, a black jacket, a dirt coloured lincey fulled jacket, with sleeves, and breeches of the same, yarn stockings, country linen shirts, and a Surgeon's book, with the instruments thereto belonging pictured off. He is well known in Philadelphia, and went by the name of* James Reynolds. *Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, shall have the above reward, paid by*

May 14, 1776. ‖ *WILLIAM CRUM.*

May 22, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from Cornwall Furnace, about the 1st inst. a small black HORSE, 12 hands high, 4 years old, has one white hind foot, no brand that can be recollected. Also a dark bay MARE colt, 3 years old, with a long black tail and mane, no brand. Whoever secures said horse and mare, so that the owners may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by § CURTIS GRUBB, and Company.

May 20, 1776.

WHEREAS JOSIAH SHIVERS, of the township of Waterford, in the county of Gloucester, on the 7th inst. fraudulently obtained from the subscriber a note for nine pounds, six pounds thereof payable three months after the date, and three pounds at five months after the date; and as the value I received for this note was fully described, these are to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I will not pay it, unless compelled by law. SAMUEL EASTLACK ¶

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, passed a note to a certain JAMES WALLACE, of the county of Lancaster, dated the 29th of April last past, for the sum of £ 13. payable in six months after date. This is therefore to forwarn any person from taking an assignment of the said note, as I am determined to dispute the payment of the same, the said WALLACE not having fulfilled his contract for which the said note was given ¶ ROBERT M'NEIL.

TO BE SOLD,

A DUTCH servant GIRL, healthy, strong and good natured, has between 5 and 6 years to serve. The reason of her master's parting with her will be honestly told to any person inclining to purchase. Enquire of *Jacob Hinkle*, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, or *Philip Upright*, at the sign of the Blue Ball, both on Lancaster road. *Fifth-Month* 17, 1776. ¶

Blockley township, Philadelphia county, May 26, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, who has about 4 years to serve, named *John Ryan*, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, fair complexion, down look, light grey eyes, long visaged; had on old shoes, grey ribbed worsted stockings, old cotton velvet breeches, of a snuff colour, coarse tow trowsers, tow shirt, a kersey cloth jacket, lined with flannel, half worn, and an old hat; is apt to get drunk and lie; was enlisted a few weeks ago, in Col. Shee's battalion, but is suspected now to be got on board of one of the armed vessels in the river. Any person that will take up said servant and secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from CALEB PARRY. ¶

Salem, May 20, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody yesterday, two LADS, who say they are servants belonging to Capt. Nicholas Deel, and Christopher Wilson. Their masters are desired to come, within three weeks, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same.

¶ JOSEPH HAYNES, Goaler.

Lancaster Goal, May 21, 1776.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, as a deserter, a certain ANDREW KULB, who says he belongs to Captain Rees, of the second battalion of Pennsylvania forces. Also was committed as a runaway servant, a certain JOHN DEEN, who confesses himself to be a servant to GEORGE PAINTER, brickmaker, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. The master of the said servant is hereby desired to come or send for him in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will then be discharged on paying his fees; and the person or persons impowered to take said KULB are hereby notified of the same, by

¶ PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a servant lad, named James Thompson, this country born, 19 years of age, brown curled hair, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, had on and took with him, a brown cloth jacket, the under parts of the sleeves a different colour, but also brown, with wooden buttons, a striped linen jacket, without sleeves, a white linen shirt, patched, white tow trowsers, also patched, old shoes, tied with strings, and an old felt hat, half worn. Any person that will take up said servant and secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, from JOHN ROBERTS, Upper-Merion. *May* 27, 1776. †

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May inst. on the premises, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street, the south corner of Chester or Stamper's-alley, between Pine and Lombard-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Third-street aforesaid, 22 feet, and in depth, on Chester-alley aforesaid, 66 feet; bounded northward by Chester-alley aforesaid, eastward by ground of Edward Shippen, southward by ground of John Brickill, and westward by Third-street aforesaid; subject to a groundrent of 22 Spanish milled dollars per annum; late the estate of John Andrews; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THIS is to give notice unto all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends, on Thursday the 13th day of June next, to exhibit a petition to the General Assembly of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, to pass an act for the erecting a bridge over the main branch of Duck Creek, from Robert Holliday's public wharf (on the south side of said creek) in Kent County, unto land, now the property of the subscriber (on the north side of said creek) in Newcastle County, for his conveniency, as well as the public's in general. Any person or persons having objections to such law passing, are desired to attend and make them known.

May 2, 1776. †4 w. CHARLES POPE.

Newtown, Bucks County, May 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the first day of June next, on the premises, one moiety, or equal half part of a certain messuage, plantation, and three tracts of land, situate in Bristol township, in the said county of Bucks; two thereof bounded by lands of John Martin, John Smith, Thomas Stanaland, and Delaware river; the other bounded by the said river, and by land of the said Thomas Stanaland, and others; containing in the whole about 237 acres, more or less; late the estate of Henry Elves, jun. Esq; deceased. SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ‡

Easton, Northampton County, May 13, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, at the house of Nicholas Fox, in the town of Northampton, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Penn township, in the said county; bounded by the land of Jacob Howser and Dewalt Kuntz, and containing 90 acres, whereon are a good dwelling-house, stable, and other out-houses; late the estate of Adam Dittel; seized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Lynn township; bounded by the lands of Jacob Grenewalt, Bernhart Shnyder, Michael Fenstermacher, and Samuel West, and containing about 28 acres, with a good grist-mill, dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses thereon erected; late the estate of Peter Miller; seized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, at Easton, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, a certain large tract of land, situate at Blooming-Grove, in the county of Northampton; bounded by vacant land and land of Samuel Seely, and containing about 900 acres, whereon there is a great quantity of meadow made, and much more can be made; late the estate of Jonas Seely; seized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, at Easton, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, three certain tracts of land, situate in Lower Smithfield township; one of them bounded by land of Peter Pugh and Samuel Drake, and containing 125 acres; one other of them bounded by the above tract, and containing 50 acres; and the other of them bounded by land of James Schomover, Jacob Strowd, Robert Leeves' and Godfrey Filker, and containing 60 acres; all late the estate of Aaron Dupui, Esq; seized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

Just published, and to be sold by

SAMUEL ALLINSON, in Burlington; JOSEPH CRUCKSHANK, in Philadelphia; and ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq; in Elizabeth-town;

AN approved new edition of the Laws of New-Jersey (including those of the last session) which being much wanted, has been largely subscribed for, and is now sent to those persons who took in the subscriptions, ready for delivery to the subscribers, who are desired to call for the same; not many more volumes than subscribed for were struck off; those who are desirous of having this body of laws, may do well to apply speedily, or they may not be able to furnish themselves. ‡

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia are requested to attend at the Library Room, on Thursday, the 30th Day of May instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to consider of the Propriety of impowering the Directors to remove the Books and Effects of the Company, and determine on the Place where they shall be deposited, in case any future Event should render that Measure necessary.

By Order of the Directors,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

ON Tuesday, the fourth day of June next, will be held at New-Castle, for the county of New-Castle, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of all such crimes as by the laws of this government are made capital or felonies of death; when and where all prosecutors of such crimes, Justices of the peace, Escheators, Burgesses, and Constables, are desired to attend. JOHN CLARK, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A Large, elegant and commodious new BRICK HOUSE, on the south side of Chestnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in which Joseph Pemberton now lives. The lot on which it stands is 26 feet front on Chestnut-street, and 140 feet deep, and is accommodated with a piece of ground extending from the rear thereof to Hudson's alley, about 26 feet, and has also the privilege of the 14 foot alley on the west side thereof, leading from Chestnut-street to Carpenters-Hall.

A two story BRICK HOUSE adjoining the above, on the east side thereof, with the lot on which it stands, in front on Chestnut-street about 17 feet, and in depth about 70 feet, with the privilege of a 4 foot alley into Hudson's alley, now in the tenure of James Fulton.

A LOT of GROUND, on the north side of High-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, being in front 33 feet, and in depth 146 feet.

Two GROUNDRENTS, of 26 Spanish Dollars per annum each, payable out of two lots on which good three story brick houses are built, extending from Union-street to Pine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, now in the tenure of William Green and Benjamin Worrell.

A LOT of GROUND, 20 feet front on Schuylkill Front and Second-streets, and extending the whole depth between the said streets, being about 400 feet.

One thousand six hundred acres of valuable patented LAND, situate on the Branches of Shamokin and Roaring Creeks, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles nearer this city than Sunbury, the county town, in a part of the country already well settled. It will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers.

A neat four-wheeled COACH, or FAMILY CARRIAGE, with a sett of harness for four horses; a four-wheeled and a two-wheeled CHAISE, with harness.

And a Quantity of OLD MADEIRA WINE, of the best quality, and some inferior, fit for immediate use, to be sold reasonable by the pipe, hogshead and quarter-cask.

JOHN REYNELL, SAMUEL MILES,
JOSHUA HOWELL, HENRY DRINKER.

THOMAS TISDALL,

At the Sign of the Ropewalk, the South side of the way, in Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets,

MAKES and sells the following GOODS, wholesale and retail, viz. Bed cords, plow lines and traces, mill, well, hoisting, and parbuckle ropes, halters, jack lines, drum cords, seine, sail and blocking twine, fishing lines of all sizes, clothes lines of all kinds, hair and hemp lacings for sacking-bottoms, dressed hemp and flax, hemp and flax by the pound or larger quantity; log lines, marlin, houselin and whipping twine. Any Gentlemen may be supplied with any of the above articles, by calling at his house or shop, five doors above Third-street, nearly opposite the old goal, where any merchant or country store-keeper's orders will be thankfully received and complied with. *N. B.* He has a quantity of good HEMP-SEED on hand, which he will dispose of for cash only. †

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber, living in East-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, an Irish servant lad, named *Harry Butler*, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made to his height; has short black curled hair, a mark of a cut between his eyebrows, and two small marks on his right eyebrow; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured bearskin coat, and took with him two coarse shirts and a pair of corderoy breeches mended in the stride with fustian, one pair of half-worn pumps, one pair of blue ribbed yarn stockings, and an old felt hat: He is supposed to have followed his mother, who is thought to be in Captain Wilson's company that is gone to Quebec; she advised him to run away some time before. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM KELSO. ‖6W,

N. B. There was a chest broke open the same night he ran away, at Mr. John Harris's, and one check shirt, one pair of black breeches, and other clothes taken out, supposed to be done by the said servant.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Garden township, Chester county, on Firstday, the 28th day of April last past, a Spanish servant man, named *Francisco de Herarra*, about 31 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set fellow, of a very dark complexion, with long black hair, tied behind, speaks bad English; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, an old light coloured cloth jacket, much worn, an under ditto, of a mixed brown and white colour, tow shirt and trowsers, a hogskin apron, a pair of blue and brown woollen yarn stockings, and strong leather pumps or brogues, tied with strings; said servant has had a very bad cut on the fore finger of his left hand, which renders it useless; he likewise has a remarkable mark on the inside of each arm, put in with powder or the like; it is likely he is in or about Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JONATHAN JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 170 acres of land, 30 of which are very good meadow, with a frame house, barn, and stables, &c. is about 35 miles from Philadelphia, and near several market towns. For further particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Castle Hundred, some time in May last, a sorrel Horse COLT, with a blaze in his forehead, one year old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. § PETER STALCUP.

York-Town, May 7, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the evening of the 6th instant, an apprentice boy, named PETER BAIR, a shoemaker by trade, about 16 years of age, of a pale complexion, and has black short hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, a white jacket, a pair of blue striped trousers, a little round hat, bound with worsted tape, a pair of new pumps, with white metal buckles, and a home made linen shirt. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CONRAD LEATHERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.